SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for th week ending Nov. 4, 1882, was:

Total for the week ...

#### The Great Reason of All.

The probability is that at the election o next Tuesday an unprecedented number of voters who have hitherto sided with the Republicans, will either change about and vote against them, or will stay away from the polls altogether.

A great many well-known men in this State who have voted the Republican ticket without interruption, have already declared that they will vote against Folger for Governor. They have given a great many reasons. One reason professed by many is that Mr FOLGER owes his nomination to a forgery They refuse to support fraud. Others say he is the candidate of JAY GOULD. They don't want GOULD for Governor. Or he is ARTHUR's candidate, and they don't like ARTHUR. Or, without caring much about ARTHUR either way, they wish to rebuke the Administration for interfering in State politics. Or Mr. FOLGER is himself a Stalwart, and all Stalwarts must follow GRANT and "go out of politics."

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his maiden Democratic speech for this campaign, says that he will vote against. Forger because he would punish those who discarded a capable and worthy Governor for an untried man.

Many reasons are also given why GROVER CLEVELAND should be elected our next Governor. Well, Mr. CLEVELAND will be elected, and by a tremendous majority.

But behind all these special arguments, the great impulse that is moving this mighty mass of voters over to the Democratic ranks. is the irresistible conviction that the Republican party is corrupt, is extravagant, is debased by fraud and profligacy, and ought to be turned out.

It will be a brighter day for the republic when this work is accomplished.

#### The New Jersey Assembly.

Next winter the Legislature of New Jersey will elect a Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. John R. McPherson, Democrat. On account of the preponderance of Republicans who hold over in the State Senate, that party will probably have a majority of five In that branch of the Legislature. The Democrats must therefore carry the Assembly by majority of at least six, or they will lose the next United States Senator.

The Republicans understand the situation, and the Democrats must look out for the close districts, which the Republicans are trying to capture. There are plenty of such districts, as, for example, one-eighth of the members of the last Assembly were chosen by majorities of less than 100.

It is already made known that if the Re publicans control the Legislature, Secon Robeson will be a candidate for Senator in Congress. Let honest voters repudiate his pretensions in advance by sending to the Assembly men who cannot be bribed or bullied to support this notorious robber.

## The Longfellow Memorial.

If the family of Mr. Longfellow have any of the sort of pride which is praiseworthy and any adequate appreciation of the poet's true title to fame, they will signify their unwillingness to have the memorial about which so much has been said lately, placed in Westminster Abbey.

On the part of Englishmen the honor will be grudgingly given, if bestowed at all. The London Times declares that there is no space in the Abbey for international monuments. Punch ridicules the project by announcing that Mr. Jones of the Mulborough Gazette has joined the LONGFELLOW Memorial Committee. The tone of the English press is indicative of the feeling of the English people They evidently suppose they are doing us a favor. There is an air of condescension about their action in reference to the proposed memorial which cannot be pleasing to persons possessed of self-respect.

When Westminster Abbey and its monu ments are dust, the Psalm of Life will still keep alive the memory of its author among millions of English-speaking people to whom the names of most of the distinguished dead within that famous mausoleum will remain forever utterly unknown. LONGFELLOW needs no other or better

memorial than his own works.

# The Sham and the Real.

In a lecture the other night, Mrs. Julia WARD Howe spoke disdainfully and with sorrow of the tendency in our fashionable society to ape the manners and customs least creditable to the English aristocracy. She tamented also the ambition and competition among many of our fashionable young women to find husbands among titled foreigners, no matter how dissolute.

These women, she said, have more con geniality for "the vapid growling of the silliest among the English aristocracy, the disdainful persiflage of the society Frenchman, the rudeness of the German," than for "what is best and noblest among their own countrymen." "Our young men, who used to stand upon their politeness as a merit,' she added, "now assume as such a rude indifference which does not belong to them.' "The empty numsements which, as far as possible, assimilate the gentleman to the groom, the boorish manners of men who are at home with horses, but not with ladies, all these features are becoming adopted in the programme of American high life."

There is, no doubt, a strong and growing disposition in our fashionable society to imitate the English aristocracy as closely as possible. It has been especially so since the recent lucreuse in wealth in the republic. English social customs are violently transplanted here. Fashionable English amusements are cultivated, even if they are not adapted to our tastes and requirements. Even English affectations of speech and English intonations are reproduced with masal modifications.

men who buy their clothes in England, and go there to find models of deportment, are attempting to carry them selves so that they might be mistaken for members of the Eng-Hah aristocracy. The result is, of course, unfortunate. The responsibilities of the part they are playing weigh too heavily on these young men. They are obviously oppressed by the doubt, which imitation is pretty sure to breed, whether they are successfully copying their model and producing the impression they desire. How could they fail under such circumstances to miss the ease and the unconsciousness of bearing which are the very

essence of the character? Besides, when they imitate they are likely to choose some pronounced English specimen to copy from, who may not be a gentle-

an aristocrat with bad manners and of coarse tastes. That danger they would avoid if they thoroughly cultivated themselves, instead of trying to copy anybody. For there is really little difference, so far as their speech and bearing are concerned, between an American of high cultivation and true reinement and an Englishman of the same sort. But the difference, in all ways, between an English centleman and an American snob who apes his surface peculiarities, is beyond oncealment.

The fashionable society with which Mrs Howe finds fault is, indeed, at the bottom a society which lacks refinement of its own and has a secret consciousness of the deflelency. It imitates because it is afraid to trust its intuitions to originate. It dreads its own vulgarity and distrusts its cultivation as a mere thin veneering. Therefore it is that a large portion of this special class of society is so servile in its copying of the English aristocracy, and so eager to be allied with it. The sham aristocracy pays homage to the real thing.

## Why Lord Dufferin Goes to Egypt.

No better proof of the difficulties encountered in adjusting the future relation of England to Egypt could be offered than the despatch to Cairo of the most skilful diplomatist in the British service. The text of the instructions given Lord DUFFERIN is, of course, not known, but there is no secret about the main questions regarding which he is expected to obtain exhaustive information and suggest a satisfactory solution.

An experienced observer like Lord DUF-FERIN will be able, for instance, to answer the fundamental inquiry whether the Khe dive's Government can be permanently reestablished without the continuous presence of a British army in the country. the progress of hostilities, the British Minis try persisted in looking upon the movement directed by ARABI Pasha as a mere military conspiracy, and declared that the mass of the Egyptian population remained loyal to their legitimate ruler. Members of the Cabinet repeatedly averred in the House of Commons that Fredand was not at war with Egypt, but was simply assisting an ally to put down a rebellion which had nothing in common with a popular revolution. Grave doubts of the correctness of this view have been aroused since the occupation of Cairo by the accounts of the popular hostility to the Khedive which, according to English correspondents, exists not only in the capital, but throughout the Nile valley. Whatever may be the cause of the phene non-whether it should be ascribed to the belief that the Sultan favored the rebellion or to the hope that by the overthrow of the Khedive the country might fling off the burden of the foreign debt-it now seems tolerably clear that a movement originally confined to the military and official classes did in its latter stages acquire national propor-

That the British Ministry have received new light upon this subject is plain enough from the language used a night or two ago by Mr. GLADSTONE, when he virtually admitted that England had lately found herself involved in a war with Egypt. Now, although the Liberal Premier, on discovering the insecurity of the Khedive's position, consented to leave an English force of some 12,000 men for a certain length of time in the Nile land, he has probably no wish to place there a permanent garrison. At all events, if he took a step so contrary to his known predilections and professions, he would do it by virtue of an arrangement which would virtually make Egypt an English colony, and not in order to uphold by British bayonets a ruler odious to a whole people. If Prince TEWFIK. cannot recover the good will and loyalty with which the house MEHEMET ALI was long regarded by its subjects, and if the attempt now making by BAKER Pasha to organize a native force adequate to the Khedive's protection should prove unsuccessful, the British Government will have to abandon the idea of restoring the repudiated sovereign. But if TEWFIK cannot sustain himself, what is to be done with Egypt? Where can a successor be found who would be at once acceptable to the European powers and to the Ecuptians Or should the Egyptian people be left to govern themselves? In the latter case, where would be the guarantees of a stable adminis tration strong enough to insure the safety of the Suez Canal, to say nothing of the pay ment of interest to foreign bondholders This preliminary question of Tewfik's ability to govern is one which Lord DUFFERIN will be called upon to investigate narrowly and promptly, for the British Ministry cannot defer submitting their whole pro-

gramme of action in relation to Egypt later than the next session of Parliament. The supersession of the joint control is another matter about which the British Government seems likely to experience more difficulty than was at first anticipated. It has been taken for granted that the French Chamber of Deputies, by refusing to vote a centime for a military expedition, had signified complete indifference to retaining the share of control heretofore exercised by the French Comptroller-General. It was in consequence of that vote that the DUCLERC Ministry took office, and nobody supposed it would evince more spirit than the Legislature which created it. In fact, at a recent meet ing of the French Cabinet a majority of the members present were in favor of agreeing to the abolition of the joint control, although

they well understood that English func tionaries would in such a case have the exclusive oversight of the Egyptian finances This policy, however, was opposed with the utmost vehemence by the Gambettist minerity in the Cabinet, and se strong a reaction in favor of GAMBETTA has of late taken place in public opinion that the French Premier seems to have been unwilling to take any decided step in the way of surrendering French claims before the re assembling of the Chamber. Accordingly on Friday of last week M. BREDIF, the French comptroller, was instructed to demand why inasmuch as the joint control had not been abolished by a decree of the Khedive, he had not been invited to attend the meetings of the Egyptian Ministry. This unexpected refusal of the French Government to accept the consequences of its own pusillanimity-its cool assertion of a right to continue reaping where it declined to sow-may force Lord GRANVILLE'S hand, and compel him to bring the question of the future management of

Egyptian imbroglio can be submitted to a conference of the powers. The observations and suggestions of a mar like Lord DUFFERIN will also go far to relieve the British Government from another serious embarrassment. He can extricate the GLADSTONE Ministry, if anybody can, from the predicament in which they are involved by their inconsistent action regarding ARABI Pasha. The leader of the Egyptian insurrection surrendered himself as a prisoner of war to the British authorities, who, however, at once abjured any legal responsibility on his account, and turned him over to the Khedive. Hardly had they done this, man, alle, all. He may be an aristocrat, but | however, when they avowed a moral respon- | Supreme Court, while the other eight coun-

the Egyptian finances to an immediate issue,

whereas he wished to defer it until England's

solution of all the questions raised by the

sibility for the good treatment and fall trial of the prisoner; and they insisted that when ABABI was arraigned he should be defended by English counsel, and that an Englishman should sit upon the bench with the Egyptian Judges. Anything more incongruous, incoherent, and indefensible than this proceeding, from the point of view of strict logic, it is not easy to conceive; but it is no less hard to see how the English could have avoided placing themselves in this awkward dilemma. This is one of those strategie blunders whose consequences can be avoided only by a skilfully devised retreat or a bold flank movement; but these are operations which it takes a trained tactician like Lord DUPPERIN to perform. If it is possible to save the life of ARABI Pasha without destroy ing the remnant of prestige possessed by the Khedive, it will be done by the astute and subtle diplomatist who outwitted the Sultan in the prolonged negotiations about the Anglo-Turkish convention.

### A Prencher who is on the Wrong Track.

The Rev. Dr. PAXTON, a Presbyterian minister, preached a sermon on Sunday in his church near Fifth avenue, in which he claimed that religious faith was now as strong and as vital as it ever was. He did not believe that modern science was doing the harm to religion some other ministers imagined. Very few people, he said, have leisure or desire to read scientific works.

That may be true, yet the theory of evolution and !'s bearings are now understood more or less clearly by all men of intelligence. No doctrines have been more widely propagated during the last generation than those of DARWIN, and they have bitten into the thought of the times.

Any elergyman who fails to recognize this incontestable fact makes a very great mistake. The dominating scientific theory of the present day, too, is the most uncompromising antagonist with which the Christian faith has ever had to contend. If it is accepted, the whole of theology goes by the board. There is no middle ground.

To meet the assaults of modern infidelity the Rev. Dr. Paxton himself seems to be altogether unfitted. He complains that it is very hard to preach in such a way as to interest "educated and cultivated people" with a "trite theme." "Just think of the stupendous task," he said, "of finding something new and striking to say on an old, old theme to the same congregations, Sunday after Sunday, year in and year out."

If the Rev. Dr. Paxton feels like that, the best thing for him to do is to stop preaching altogether until he experiences a change of heart. He is not in earnest, and lacks the arder and the enthusiasm CHRIST demanded of His disciples. He is a mere pulpit essayist, a constructor of sermons, who preaches to please and in fear of criticism, and not a man who can do the cause of religion any real service in this almost half pagan city

The Church does not want ministers to whom the truths of Christianity can ever seem old and trite. They may do for fashionable religious clubs up town, so long as they can gratify the taste of their hearers for novelty, but they can never check the progress of infidelity, and never warm men's hearts with true religious zeal. The truths of which we are really convinced and which we really love never seem old and trite to us. It is not surprising to find that so perfunctory a preacher to a fashionable church had something flattering to say to his rich congregation. He told them in substance that it was entirely proper to get rich, and have a good time with money. "I assure you," he said, "GoD is no bigot or fanatic, and JESUS CHRIST is the soul of all that is lib-

and self-sacrificing." And he added: "The world of things seen-houses, lands, ships, governments, furniture, dinners-exacts a great deal of our time, attention, thought, desire. But this is a comme cial age, and the only object a practical man can propose to himself is to amass a fortune. In olden time it was to become a warrior or saint, according to the age. No to be rich is the road to fame. Many men who do not care for money are in mines digging for it, or in business carn ing it, simply because money making is the suprem-passion of this age; and they acquire millions to show this age that they can beat it with its own weapons."

eral and generous, as well as pure and good

That is what the Rev. Dr. PAXTON says. hat did CHRIST Himself say? verse of the 19th chapter of St. MATTHEW WO "Then JESUS said unto His disciples, Verily I say unto you that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven.' That being the teaching of Christ, then is not the spirit, the passion of this commercial age essentially unchristian? But apparently the Rev. Dr. Paxton does not agree with the Divine Master, for he finds nothing contrary to Christianity in the greed for money.

We will give him a new theme. Let him study up what are the exact requirements of Christianity, and then test by them his own conduct and motives and the acts and the purposes of his up-town congregation. It he is really penetrated by the Christian idea, and tells the truth squarely and without favor, we do not believe his people will find his sermon dull, though they may conclude that he is giving them a sort of preaching they do not care to pay for.

Let the Rev. Dr. PAXTON, in fact, preach genuine Christianity with the enthusiasm of conviction, and he will find that he is preaching with an entirely new spirit and treating an entirely new theme for him, and one which will be n w to his congregation. He will no longer bore himself and other people with his pulpit efforts. He will be at no loss for variations of his subject, and old as he may grow it will never seem trite to him, but always fresh, and always resplendent.

Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER wants the electors of the Second Judicial district to vot for BENJAMIN F. TRACY, the Republican candi date for Justice of the Supreme Court in that district. This wish is creditable to Mr. BEECHER. Mr. TRACY was his counsel, and we like to see a man loyal to the lawyer who has

faithfully represented his interests in court But the reasons by which Mr. Beechen seeks to induce voters to support his friend are weak. "If Judge Brown is put in," he says, "there will not be a Republican on the bench." We should like to have him name the Democrats on the bench in those judicial districts in which the Republicans happen to have a majority. It will be time enough for the Democratic party to be generous in this respect when the Republicans show a little of the generosity they are so ready to ask When did a Republican Governor fill a judicial

vacancy by appointing a Democrat? The other point which Mr. BEECHER makes is that Brooklyn has more people than the rural counties, and therefore ought to have more Judges of the Supreme Court. But Judge PRATT and Judge CULLEN both live in Brooklyn, and the additional Judge to be chosen next year if the judiciary amendment to the Constitution is adopted, will doubtless also be a resident of that city. Besides, the Governor has power under the Constitution to designate any or all of the three Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to held circuit courts and special terms of the Supreme Court. At any time, therefore, that the amount of litigation requires it, Kings county can have the services of five residen Judges, competent to act as Justices of the

ties of the judicial district, considered as whole, have but three.

So far as locality is concerned, the real question at issue is whether the western river ounties in the Second district—that is, Rockland and Orange-are not entitled to a resident Judge of the Supreme Court; and we think every one who considers the subject fairly and on its merits, will admit the justice of their demand for representation on the bench of our highest court of general original jurisdiction.

The real hope of the Republicans in this contest is in the friendship of some of the Democratic leaders in Brooklyn for Judge TRACY. As the Tribune said yesterday:

"It is believed that Judge TRACY will receive a suffi cient number of Democratic votes in Kings County to insure his election over his Democratic rival, Judge Baows, in the Second Judicial district."

Our notion is that the man who believes this will believe anything. However, it indicates what the Young Democrats across the river must look out for. Judge Bnown is a man after their own heart, and they should see to it that he receives the support he deserves-which is every Democratic vote to be east in Kings county on Tuesday next.

#### Two Good Officers.

Every one admits that ALLAN CAMPBELL makes a good Comptroller. It is, perhaps, the most potent office in the city Government, with much more real power to effect public good and prevent harm than any other.

The office of Mayor, as compared with that of Comptroller, is unimportant. In fact, in many respects the Mayor is a mere figurebend. Why, then, should we elect Mr. CAMPBELL Mayor and remove him from a post where he can do great public service to a post where he can effect but little good, and to which, for all we yet know, he may be quite unfitted?

Leave Mr. CAMPBELL where he is for the two unexpired years of his official term, elect Mr. EDSON Mayor, and the result will be that we shall be sure of having both a good Comptroller and a good Mayor.

There is no reason why politicians and voters in this State should not observe this Sunday in a proper and decorous way-the polcause nothing they can now do affect next Tuesday's election; the voters, because there is no uncertainty as to which is the right side and which will prevail. Every good citizen may spend the day in the enjoyment of home and in relaxation from toil, and feel thankful that on Tuesday he may have the privilege of swelling the majority for GROVER CLEVELAND and free canals.

Many good and true men will be elected to Congress on Tuesday; but none truer or better than SUNSET Cox!

The alleged lunatics who have been reeased recently from asylums by judicial processes all tell the same story as to the difficulty they had in communicating with friends willing to aid their release. The timely present-ment made by the Grand Jury yesterday calls attention to this outrage upon personal rights. A more radical evil is also presented as to the present mode of commitment. The facility with which sane men have been incarcerated by interested persons, generally relatives, has led the Grand Jury to suggest the adoption of some more careful process of investigation before commitment. At present there is a lamentable contrast between the simple proceedings for getting a man into an asylum and the complicated and expensive legal technicalities necessary to get him out.

The JAMES RILEY, dummy candidate for longress in the Eighth district, is not the RILEY who runs the hetel."

After the nomination of PATRICE FARLEY for Alderman in the Sixth district, the County Democracy had better retire from business The registration books at the Bureau of Elections show that FARLEY was registered in two election districts in 1871. In the Sixth election district of the Thirteenth ward he was regis tered as living at 73 Broome street. In the Fifth district of the same ward he registered from 100 Broome street, where he kept a salcon.

Fourteen men were registered with FARLEY in the Fifth district as living at 73 Broome street, at that time a two-story and basemen house. Fourteen men were also registered with Farley from 100 Broome street. Some, if not all of them, were repeaters. PATRICE QUINN, one of the party, was arrested for registering under the name of PETER WARM CASTLE. He was bailed by PATRICK FARLEY. and promptly jumped the bail. The bonds have never been paid. FARLEY is now running a concert saloon in Grand street.

Of the candidates for Assembly in the Fourth district, PATRICK H. ROACH is preferable to John F. Ahearn. He ought to poll a full Democratic vote.

Seventy business firms, including many of Republican proclivities, elsewhere urge the election of John J. Adams to Congress. Mr. ADAMS is a good commercial lawyer, and undoubtedly a proper man to represent the bustness interests of the city. But his best claim to popular support is his honesty. He pledges himself to vote for a reduction of the taxes. This means cheaper provisions and clothing and less public plundering.

Brooklyn pastors are certainly not behind their New York brethren in selecting sermon topics that invite hearers by reason of their oddity and flavor of sensationalism. To-day for instance, the Rev. Dr. Scupper will disourse on "The Demons in the Swine;" the Rev. Dr. Cuyler on "The Evening Wolves; the Rev. Mr. Canfield on "A Search for Saints in the morning, and in the evening on "The Middle Verse of the Bible, and its Bearing on Election;" the Rev. Mr. BEECKENRIDGE Money: Good and Bad;" the Rev. Mr. Mc-GRESON on "The Temple of Marriage;" the Rev. Mr. Panken on "The Christian's Political Duties;" the Rev. Mr. Morsh on "Temperance and Polities:" the Rev. Mr. CHADWICK on Shakespeare;" the Rev. Mr. PULLMAN on 'Ahab;" the Rev. EVERETT SMITH on the Garden of Herbs," and the Rev. Mr. REEVE on "License a Child of the Devil," It cannot be charged that Brooklyn preachers do not keep up with the times.

Our suburban towns, where ments have been higher even than in the city, are begin ning to feel also the benefit of Chicago competi tion. Chicago firms are opening shops in New Jersey and Long Island villages, and cutting prices. In some places, where porterhouse stenks sold a few weeks ago for thirty cents a pound, prices have been reduced to twenty ents, and prime roasts have dropped from twenty-five to eighteen cents. Local butchers try to frighten customers with bad stories about the imported meats, but find themselves forced to compete, to the joy of housekeepers.

#### The So-Called Citizens' Committee Soub the Free Canal Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the representative of the Free Canal Union, I called upon Mr. Ivins at the Coleman He at the request of E. R. Livermore, L. J. N Stark, and Franklin Edson, to have the so called Citizens' Organization bunch and disribute the "For Free Canal" ballot with their ticket. He refused to do this in toto-would not listen to it. What a pretty lot of reformers! Here is a measure of the most vital importance to the great city of New York, yet these humbug refermers would not entertain it. P. W. RHODES.

# War Taxes and Dynamite in Peru.

LIMA, Nov. 3.-The Chilian General Lynch again warns these who have not paid the war contribu tion of two thousand sil, or sols that they will be treated as Montoneros, and be summarily proceeded against. At Pisco, on the 29th uit, an attempt was made to fire the house of a Chilian official. Two hundred quintals of dynamite were deposited in the immediate vicinity.

# INSPECTING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Committee on Improvement Soon to

Leave Cairo. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- Following closely the passage over the President's veto of the River and Harbor profligacy, was the appoint ment of a committee by Keifer ostensibly to determine what should be done to improve the Mississippi River, but really, as it was suggested at the time, and as is apparent from subsequent action, to see that the money does not go outside of the favored circle.

A steamboat has been chartered and the committee will leave Cairo about the 10th instant. It is a circumstance tending to confirm previous suspicion that, although the boat ha accommodations for a large number of persons, representatives of the press and others no specially favored are denied passage. The

representatives of the press and others not specially favored are denied passage. The facts tend to confirm the belief that too many eyes that will see and too many ears that will hear are not wanted on board.

The Chairman of the committee is Burrows of Michigan. At the time the committee was selected a strong desire was manifested by certain peculiar people to be included in the list, and there were some disappointments. In constructing the committee Keifer showed himself equal to the emergency.

The nature of the business the committee will have charge of and the purposes which exist concerning the appropriations for the alleged improvement of the Mississippi River, render it highly important that there should be no mistake at the beginning. There are great possibilities for those who are included within the circle. "How much money will the contemplated improvements require?" was put to an active supporter of the appropriations at the last session. "Not less than one hundred millions at any rate, and there is no telling how much more," was the ready response.

One can perceive at once how necessary it is that no mistake be made at the beginning. The interest of the Ring must be looked after at the start. The river is a secondary consideration.

## THE ENTERING WEDGE.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Oct. 17 .- If those who now tread the political stage could only realize the relative importance of the things done in the present in determining the course of future vents, there is little doubt that the Democrate of Tennessee would appreciate that when they combined with the negro in nominating a Fusion ticket for the State Legislature they had taken one of the most momentous steps ever taken by any party.

This is the first time the negro has been

taken up by those who have been calledathe Bourbons of the South. In other coalitions, as chiefly in Virginia, the negroes remained apart as a united whole, and those coalescing with them went over to the negroes instead of bringing the negroes over to them. They were used as a factor in politics, but they still remained diwided by the line of color from the whites. Here the whites and blacks have attempted to meet on equal terms. It has been in other words, a conlition of parties, and not an attempt on the part of a few dissatisfied offleeseekers to get by means of colored voters what they had falled to get by means of white. The issue on which they unite is the State debt. One element of the blacks favor what is called low credit, and are opposed to the present settlement made by the Republicans. The Democrats have united with them, and they have put forth a joint ticket. This is the first time the black people have been conceded any community of interest with the whites. There are not lacking many to cry that it is an unholy alliance, a mutual bartering of votes, and it must be confessed that if this is to be the beginning of the political union of the two races, it has been begun under inauspicious circumstances. It would be decidedly best for the South to have a division of parties other than that founded upon the color of the two races which form her population. This has been often predicted as an inevitable result. But for the ultimate success of this idea it is doubly to be regretted that it began as it has begun, and that it has no bronder basis than a mutual longing for office. However this may be, here is the entering wedge which is finally to split the solid South. If this coalition succeed, which, according to its opponents, is doubtful, we may expect strange revolutions within the next few years, and it is not too much to say that it will be the beginning of an upheaval which will totally change the complexion of politics both North and South. All great revolutions have had small beginnings, and this is apparently one of the small beginnings which lead to great revolutions.

# How his Bank Account Grew After he Be-

From the Camden Democrat. The adherents of Secor Robeson keep telling the people that he is a poor man, and that he saved no money when Secretary of the Navy. It is undoubtedly true that he was poor when appointed, and it is also true that he suddenly acquired great wealth, and that h uses that wealth not only in luxurious living, but to cor

as to purchase his nomination from his party.

The testimony before the House naval investigating mittee of which Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee wa ample opportunity was given him to do so, shows hor plethoric his financial condition became within a few months after his appointment. A single bank was in-sufficient to hold his great gains. His accounts were

held in five different banks, viz. | State Bank at Cambridge N. J | \$52,713,12 |
Hanking House of Jay Clocke & Co.	55,118,10
First National Bank of Washington, D. C.	40,777,12
Banking house of Freed, Mergan & Co.	35,213,42
Banking house of Freed, Mergan & Co.	208,724,75
Banking house of Riggs & Co.	Washington
D. C.	208,724,75
D. C.	208,7

Total \$467.546 61 During this time Roteson was not engaged in any offi-cial business, and his salary was only \$5.000 per year, no part of which had yet been paid him. His new friend and champion, James M. Scovel, who is so bistant in his speeches for him, on his oath, before the committee, said: "I know he was a very poor man, and was so reputed in Camlen." This was just before Robeson became Secretary of the Navy Scovel was corroborated y the returns made by Robeson of his sworn income to the officer of internal revenue in 1800, which was only \$1,000, and during 1806 and 1807 he swore he had none. Let us hear no more about Robeson being a poor man

# THE SLANDERS AGAINST MR. BELMONT.

# & Letter from Mr. Charles O'Conor.

MY DEAR SIR: The possibility of your deviating for an instant from rectifude will not be credited; consequently, so far as your reputation is concerned, you might properly disregard the attempted impenchment. But such a course is forbidden by a duty to your

ment. But such a course is terroiden by a duty to your country and to the honest fame of your son.

The object of those who have inisted the journalist was to cast opprobrium upon Ferry Belmont, and thereby to deprive New Yorks First Congressional district of his valuable services in congress. His own personal record was both too brief and too brilliant for their purpose; in the thought of the behavior of the two first deprive. was both too brief and too brilliant for their purpose; in
it no blormish could be discovered. So the wolfs device
of assailing his pediatree was resorted to.
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# Orlando B. Potter and his Employees.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sur: As a workingman, I desire to give some reasons why work ingmen should support Orlando B. Petter, the Demo twenty years, and during all that time have been fromttwenty years, and during all that the larve seem fremied by him with the consederation where pool from ratio employers extend to their employers where him is continued and there as the has employers where him is some of them having been with him as being as the standard and their experience of him is the many as the No good workman need leave his employers and the large standard from the continued of the great work and good which is the continued of the great work and good which is the first of the great and the standard from the great and the will always be found only effort many and the first the besterment of the randition of the poster carrier.

New York Nov 4. Natural Stations of the poster carriers.

### Mr. Potter and the Pour Children. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-A CARLOLAND IN

humanity of Orlando P. Patter and shift of Catalese in the Eleventh district is this One a part to fair the first part to fair the remembers poor obsidered man. He maintains in home for such children apen the farm at Sing Song taking them from the city without reference to read the city of the corporal safety and the city of the corporal safety and the first secretary Children's Add Society during the part shows a safety of the city of the corporal safety and the first secretary Children's Add Society during the part shows a safety of the city of the corporal safety and the city of the city of

## THE TUSCARORA ON THE WAR PATH. Stripping the Mask from the Pace of Allan

The Hon. John B. Haskin has written as open letter to Allan Campbell, analyzing his record as Comptroller. Mr. Haskin prints figures showing that under the two years of Mr. Campbell's administration'the yearly average increase of tax levy over the average of the four years of Mr. Kelly's administration is \$790,111.10. The yearly average increase in the city expenditures over the average of Mr Campbell's predecessor is \$2,316,046.42. Mr.

Haskin says: The relief which the forethought, practical sagacit and untiring zeal of your predecessor secured to the tax payers in the reduction of the State tax, and in the pay ment of the principal and interest of the city debt, you have reimposed upon them, by transferring the amount of such annual average relief \$1,225,365,32, and in addition increasing the tax levy by \$7,80,111.10, together \$2,360,046,24, to that class of expanditures over which you and your fellow members of the Board of Estimate and Apportlement have absolute control, and against which expenditures because of their excessive character, the taxpayers of the city so justly complain. And having thus added to the class of expenditures against which the citizens movement is directed, you succeed in putting yourself at the head of the movement as one worthy of the public confidence, and upon whom the taxpayers may rely to reduce in the future the expenditures you have in the past labored so industriously to increase. ment of the principal and interest of the city debt, yo

tories you have in 'the past labored so industriously to increase.

Referring to Allan Campbell's apparent saving to the city of \$64.422.84 by the reduction in the appropriation for salaries in the Finance Department, Mr. Haskin shows that it was more than counterbalanced by his approving and paying increased salaries in other departments. He reduced the salaries of the measurements, the reduced the salaries of the measurements, the reduced the salaries of the payment of \$1,000 per annum to the messengers in the Finance Department to \$800 a year, while as a member of the Board of Apportionment he approved of the payment of \$1,000 per annum to the messengers in the Finance Department, and \$1,500 to those in the Law Department, and \$1,500 to the Coroners' messengers. Says Mr. Haskin: "You voted to reduce the salaries of the messengers in have referred to, and for this action the Committee of Fifty appland you as a consistent public officer."

Mr. Haskins adds that Mr. Campbell cut down the salary of the Auditor of the Finance Department to \$4,000 per annum, and approved of paving Emmons Clark a salary of \$4,800 as Secretary of the Health Board. He also voted to pay the Secretary of the Board of Education \$5,500 per annum. And his auditing has to be reaudited by the Auditor of the Finance Department, who receives \$1,500 a year less money. In conclusion Mr. Haskin says:

1 have shown how, under your administration, the tax beys of the city has been increased in amount, and it is

In conclusion Mr. Haskin says:

I have shown how, under your administration, the tax levy of the city has been increased in amount, and it is right I should explain as to how this has been accomplished, and the tax rate at the same time apparently reduced. This is a point upon which both you and your sponsor. Mayor have attempted to deduce the public. While the tax rate has been unquestionably reduced to \$2.20 this year from \$2.42 this year, this seems no substantial relief to the everburdened tax payer, for the assessed valuation of the real estate of the city during your administration as Comptroller has been put up \$100.00 (100.9) so that the tax payer, when he comes to pay his taxes this year, will find that even with the reduced rate he has on account of the increased necessement of his property to pay a higher amount of tax at the reduced rate than he did has year. Were it not for this one hundred millions added to the assessed valuation of the real estate of the city, the rate of tax ation to meet the increase which you have made would be this year ever 3 yer cent. Let the tax payers consider this fact before they vote.

### FRANK HISCOCK BLAMED

#### Republican Voters About to Administer Reproof to Robeson's Lieutenant.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 4 .- Frank Hiscock and his managers are in a great fright at the attitude of Republican voters toward him in the Twenty-fifth Congressional district. Wherever they go they are catechised as to Hiscock's record on the River and Harbor steal, political assessments, the Yorktown junketing bill, and sundry notorious and scandalous matters of business practice which form a part of his record at home. This state of things is so contrary to the submission ordinarily manifested by the voting class that it has filled the

fested by the voting class that it has filled the Hiscock men with alarm. Major Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and Mr. William A. Sweet, the Independent candidate, are each making a vigorous canvass, and there are many signs that their work is effective. Yesterday Republicans of this city were called on by Mr. Hiscock's agents and asked to sign a written pledge to vote for all the Republican candidates. This is an extremity never before resorted to in Onondaga county. Mr. Hiscock has also procured a ticket to be printed for distribution among Democratic voters, bearing the name of Gen. Slocum for Congressman at Large and Frank Hiscock for Congressman from the Twenty-fifth district. These tickets have been distributed throughout Onondaga and Cortland counties.

After Major Davis was nominated Hiscock started the cry that he was a free trader, and that votes for him would imperil the salt interests of Syracuse. To a letter addressed to him, asking if he as a member of Congress would support free trade with foreign countries or any sort of protective tariff for American industries, he has returned a very straightforward reply, which has disposed of the free trade outery. Ho says:

I cenevive that nething could be more injurious to our existing presperity than viclent and revelutionary legis.

trade outery. He says:

I conceive that nothing could be more injurious to our existing prosperity than violent and revolutionary legislation affecting the status of our great industries. What sever thierestrial views one may hold concerning free trade, as regards practical legislation it is in this country a dream for years to come. So, also, whatever the theoretical merits of direct taxation, our people are pronounced in favor of a revenue derived mainly from customs duties. Such being the case, the incidental protection of our industries is practically the wise course. I am bound to say that I think our present customs avaitem, with its complication of specific and ad valorem duties, with its one plat of trivial dutable articles, and with its, which is one of the result of the process. lies, with its long list of trivial detiable articles, and wit its sinecure offices, to be capable of decided improvemen Moreover, any change of values by legislation, rathe than by economic law seems to me impolitic; but w have already values thus established, and in our legislation we must recognize them accordingly.

This language is quite a contrast to the shuf-fling and evasive style of Boss Hiscock on pub-lic questions. Major Davis's practical views of affairs are making him new friends and ad-herents daily. Signs are not wanting that the voters of Onondaga county mean to administer an unmistakable reproof to Bobeson's lieuten-ant in the Twenty-fifth New York district.

# CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

#### A Democratic Candidate's Pertinent Reply to Dorman B. Eaton's Inquiries

 Capacity for the performance of the duties of the public service should be the supreme test for ap-pointment to municipal office; and I regard my own nomination as an adoption by the Democratic party of the doctrine that, where a public official's tenure of of-fice is limited by law to a single term, a subordinate familiar with the duties of the department, and whose capacity has been attested by experience, should always be promoted to the succession. While I firmly be-lieve that some test of filness should be applied to all applicants for employment in the public service. 2. All appointments to and removals from office should be controlled solely by the interests of the mu-nicipality. I regard the adoption and enforcement of

this doctine as the highest form of party discipline; for party factions and party maning reare serving their own intervents has such in the ser most attentive to the respective of the most attentive for the S. Maritalonically the controlling condition for pro-3. A relational by the confirming constant of pro-taction.

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# BON'T IMPRISON SANE MEN!

tion-time to New and Metter Laws, To the Epiron of The S. . Sir. During descrives to be known at the property of the humanity of Orlande P. Potter secondaries for Congress than the affection of the New York Congress on the Eleventh district is this Once a parties than

## SUNBEAMS

-A little steamboat will soon be sent by

the English Baptist Missionary Society to the Congo River, to be used in mission work among the native Af-ricans who live along the banks. Her name is Pesca. —The Rev. Washington Gladden, who is

one of the most brilliant writers in the Congregational Church, will probably leave Springfield, Mass., to socept the call of the First Congregational Church of Co -The Rev. Mr. Von Schluembach, an evangelist, who in former years has labored extensively among the Germans of this city, has engaged in evan-gelistic work in Germany, where he is meeting with success. He is not connected with any denominational or-

ganization, but works independently, receiving contribu-tions from all who are pleased to bestow them. -The Kentucky mountain evangelist, the eccentric Brother Barnes, does not find his experiment in Norwich, Conn., an overwhelming success. While many come to his meetings out of curiosity, they do not seem to be much impressed with any Gospel message that he has for them. He keeps up his practice of "ancinting with oil for the healing of the body," but has not thus far had many patients. The clergy stand aloof not thus far had many patients. her Barnes about as in other places.

-A Rhode Island clergyman, not having had time during the week to write a new sermon, was compelled to fall back on an old one, which he rigged compelled to fall back on an old one, which he rigged up with a new text and application and knocked out part of "fourthly" and "fifthly." On announcing his text he remarked to his hearers: "I have an old sermon for you to-day; but it has new collar and wristbands, and I don't believe you can tell where the stitches are set in."

The congregation listened to the old discourse as patiently as if it was new for them that week.

-A church in Ayrshire, Scotland, being without a pastor, has nearly a hundred applicants for the vacant pulpit. The elders have registered the applications as they have come in, and signify their intention of giving each man his turn as far as may be, until the congregation shall be suited with the man whom they consider to be sent from the Lord. As the work of hearing and sampling these candidates goes on, the task of choosing becomes more and more difficult. The fact that a hundred ministers want to change their present positions for others is not a pleasant comment on Scotch

-Canaan is eight miles from Skowhegan, and both are in Maine. The Canaanites number about 1,200, and, although they have a church building, they have no organized church. The building was creeted several years ago to meet a want which was then felt for an undenominational place of worship. The services have not been very regular, but have been at such times as brethren could be found to fill the pulpit. That method became so unsatisfactory that last summer the Canaanites secured the services of a theological student from Andover, who worked the field so effectually that it is now ready to be organized into a church and to call a pastor. Canaan cannot pay a high salary, and is there-fore unable to call a very distinguished clergyman. The field is one where a beginner may do good work and lay the foundation of permanent success, which may open the way to larger churches.

-Formerly it was the practice among Congregational churches to settle pastors for life, or during good behavior and acceptable service. This practice has good behavior and acceptable service. This practice has so greatly been broken in upon by the system of temporary pulpit supplies that now a majority of the weaker churches in small towns procure their supplies from time to time much as cooks, coachmen, or servants are engaged. The pastoral office is thus sinking into a condition of inferiority. Even such a strong concern as the First Church of Norwaik, Conn., has, in procuring a new minister invited the Rev Mr. Williams to curing a new minister, invited the Rev. Mr. Williams to secome "acting pastor" for a limited term. This ar rangement gives a church even a better opportunity to get rid of an undesirable minister than the Methodist system affords. But it has the effect of discouraging the ministers who seek permanence, and of keeping them and their families in an uneasy condition.

-A novel theory concerning what is finally o become of the devil is promulgated by Dr. Waddell, Scotch clergyman. In a recent sermon at Glasgow he expounded the statement in the twentieth chapter of Revelation concerning the angel from heaven who came down with a great chain in his hand and the key of the bottomices pit. This angel laid hold of the dragon, bound him for a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomices pit. Dr. Waddell says that this means the overcoming of evil, the term for which is dragon, or devil, or Satan. The angel, he says, is the angel of elecegraph wire and submarine cable. The angel's key was the telegraph key. Dr. Waddell holds that in exactly the proportion that electricity circles the world, the devil will be defeated and the regeneration of mankind will progress. To him the idea of a "bottomless" pit is that of one from which the devil can never be re-covered, as he will evidently fall through without possi-

-A Philadelphia clergyman named Beale has been preaching on feminine fashions, particularly as regards tight lacing. He says that men hold themselves erect without the use of bones, except such as God gave them; and he cannot see why women should not do the same. He asks, "How can the depths of Divine truth reach a heart compressed and squeezed within the narrowest possible limits?" This view of anatomy is that which was entertained by the ancients before modern medical science had shown them that the physical heart was not more than any other natural organ the seat of the immaterial and immortal soul. Mr. Beale's theory is that Gospel truth must enter into the part of the system which is girded about by the feminine corset, or else be excluded, to the woman's great disadvantage. He regards the corset as so mischievous that he says "No ordinary evil is doing more damage to the female sex." At this statement it is more than likely that some of the sisters who were in the reverend gentleman's audience quietly laughed in their sleeves and remarked within themselves, "Men den't know anything about women's clothes," or some

-The "defective flue" is now beginning its disastrous operations for the fall and winter season. One of its early victims is the Presbyterian church at Blauveitville, Rockland county. It is only by the stupidity of architects and builders that such a thing can exist in the first place, and only by the careless inattention of trustees or sexton that it can be allowed to remain. Some thoughtiess carpenter generally leaves a beam or piece of timber of some kind with its end protrading into the chimney flue. The hot air from furnace or stove bakes this as dry as tinder. Then it is in good condition for a passing spark to set fire to it. Such a spark may not pass up this chimney flue for years. When it does pass that way and lights on the baked wood, it is very likely to set it on fire. The fire will sometimes smoulder for a long while before breaking out. It is very difficult to make stated examination of a chimney flue, because the space is so small. Besides this, the whole inner lining of the flue is generally smoked or scoted, so that an examiner might take a block of wood for a brick and go away reporting that all was right. The only real safety against defective flues is in honesty and precaution at

the time of building. -To-day's International Sunday school lesson treats of "Jesus Before the Council," as narrated in Mark xiv., 55-72. The previous lesson left Jesus in the palace of the High Priest, in the hands of His enemies. Peter was in the court yard warming himself at the fire, and immindful of the prediction that he should thrice deny Jesus. So great was the baste of the enemies of Jesus that the Sanhedrim was convened before daylight in order to try Him. False witnesses were brought to prove Jesus guilty of blasphemy. There were many whose testimony was contradictory, but at last two were found who agreed in swearing that He had said He would destroy the temple and rebuild it in three days, thus perverting what He had said about the "temple" of His own body. The High Priest then asked Him what He had to say for Himself. Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" He replied, "I am; and ye shall see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of power, and coming with the clouds of heaven." That was enough. The Council were satisfied that Jesus was a blasphemer. He had made Himself equal with God. They began to load Him with personal indignities of the vilest kind. While this was going on Pater three limes denied that he ever had any knowledge of Jesus. It was the time of cock-crowing, and as the recreant disciple passed through the porch in the early dawn the crowing of the cock reminded him of what his Master had said. Overcome by a shameful sense of his weakness and cow ardice he "went out and wept initerly." The events of this lesson should be studied carefully in connection with the parallel passages in the other Gospels, for thus

-Much concern is manifested by the ministers and church officials in Massachusetts on accounted the decline in church attendance. This is especially true of the western part of the State. In the smallet towns and villages, where in ferror, times almost every-body went to church, there is the greatest falling off. As an instance of this, there is a pince not for from Northfield where formerly sixty families attended church. Now only nine families attend and several of there. Now only nine families aftered and several or them are very fregular. In Discretch Wagning, and Whately not one third as many persons go to church as sect to. In some large and a fortaile old fashioned churches which formerly were well allow, the manufacts of the congregations now are reduced to about 16% such except when the summer varieties accesses them. All manufer of equives are assigned by the shedges. manner of chilecs are assigned for this decline. Some manner of entities are assigned for this decline same attribute it to the fact that in some planes the afformer service has been of late years given up. This affords the young people opportunity for going to ride which they seem to like so well that ries decree the whole day to it. In some quarters it would fact the proper are tired of old fashioned serpe in which are read from manuscript. As an evidence of this, it may be said that a pastor who noticed the steady a monation of his congregation determined to check it. He arrogate his habit of reading from manuscript and speake right out which which of reading from manuscript, and space right and what he had to say from the pulpet. The effect manualized at once selves began to come back. It fore one his there is the feet one his torn has would take the his feet one has been to men. His people waked up. Those who had absented would take the hint from this brother a experience they might have less to how all in the marter of empty years and absent congregations.